Introduction

Emotional intelligence is the potential of individuals to identify their own, and other people's emotions, to differentiate between non identical feelings and label them accordingly, and to use emotional information to advise thinking and behavior Although the term first arose in a 1964 paper by Michael Beldoch, it achieved popularity in the 1995 book by that title, written by the psychologist, and science journalist Daniel Goleman. There are currently various models of EI. His primary model may now be examined as mixed model that integrate what have consequently been modeled independently as ability EI and trait EI. He also defined EI as the arrangement of ability and skills that drive leadership performance.

Peter Salovey and John Mayer developed and modified ability model in 2004, emphasis on the every individual ability to develop emotional information and apply it to direct the social environment.

mental health, job performance, and leadership qualities regardless there are no new relationships found and such judgment are likely to be acknowledge as general intelligence and distinct personality traits in place of emotional intelligence as a construct. For instance Goleman suggest that EI accounted for 67% of the abilities hold to be necessary for superior performance in leaders, and it is considered as important as much as specialized expertise or Intelligence outcome Alternative research finds that the effect of Emotional Intelligence on leadership and managerial performance is not meaningful and s when ability and personality are controlled and that general intelligence is connected very closely with leadership. Makers and methods of developing it have become more widely important in the past decade. In addition, studies have begun to allocate evidence to help in identifying the neural mechanisms of emotional intelligence.

EI supports every individual to achieve the quality life that helps them to become successful by directing them on the right path. There are many studies focusing on it and various researches are coordinated and conducted on it by various methods in different disciplines, the literature of EI reveals that researches are mainly focused on impact of EI on success of students because success cannot be explained through EI only besides it does not influence only on success but also on the career path of students along with these on the other hand environment and nature of an individual also have crucial role on EI

Now days it is important to determine the effect of education on development of EI and also to identify whether there is difference between EI of students studying at different aspects it became important in every individual life with respect to physical health, mental health , relation, and try to resolve conflict and most important for success and leadership it has not been completely understood but emotions play a crucial role in both the personal and professional life.

Criticisms have focused on whether EI is a real intelligence and if it has additional validity over IQ and the Big Five personality traits. Review finds that, in majority of studies, poor research process has overstated the purpose of EI.

. Models of EI are

1. Ability model
2. Mixed model
3. Trait model

These models of EI have led to the development of different various instruments for analyzing the construct. Although any part of these measures may extend and overlap, most researchers believe that they tap different constructs.

A person who is more concerned emotionally related to important issues will attend to be more crucial aspects of her or his life. The various aspects of emotional facilitation factor are to also know how to include or exclude emotions from thought depending on the situation. This is also related to emotional interpretation and information in response to the people, environment and situation one encounters in his or her day to day life.

1. Ability Model

1. Perceiving emotions – The ability to recognize and detect emotions in pictures, faces, and voice, and cultural artifact, voices—including the ability to decipher one's own emotions. Perceiving emotions shows a basic aspect of emotional intelligence, as it makes all other things possible to achieve results from emotional information.
2. Using emotions – the ability to utilize emotions to facilitate various experimental activities, such as thinking and problem solving. The emotionally intelligent person can take advantage from his or her changing moods in order to best suit the charge at hand.
3. Understanding emotions – the power to understand emotion language and to respect the complex interrelation among emotions. For instance, understanding emotions encloses the ability to show slight modification between emotions, and the ability to identify and represents from what source emotions develop over time.
4. Directing emotions – the ability to recognize emotions in both ourselves and in others. Therefore, the emotionally intelligent person can handle emotions, even opposing ones and direct them to achieve desired goals

2. Mixed Model

1. Self awareness – the ability to identify one's emotions, strengths, weaknesses values and goals and to know their impact on others while using feelings to guide decisions quickly.
2. Self regulation– includes controlling or guiding one's innovative emotions and desire to adapt the changing circumstances.
3. Social skill – managing relationships to drive people in the desired direction
4. Empathy - keeping in mind other people's feelings especially when making decision
5. Motivation - being in direction for the purpose of achievement.

3. Trait Model

Trait EI is a formation of emotional self-perceptions situated at the subordinate and lower levels of personality. In lay terms, trait EI includes individual's self-perceptions of their emotional abilities. This definition of EI explains behavioral disposal and self-perceived abilities and is measured by self reports, as disagreeing to the ability based model which refers to actual abilities, which have shown highly resistant to scientific measurement. Trait EI should be carried out within a personality framework. The different label for the same construct is trait emotional self strength. The approach of EI as a personality trait connects to a construct that lies away from the taxonomy of human mental ability. This is an important distinction in it and supports directly on the operationalization of the construct and the theories and hypotheses that are formulated regarding it.

Table of Articles Reviewed

S.No.	Year	Author	Title	Objective	Methodology used	Conclusion/Findings
1.	2015	Das, P.R. and Sahu Lata Tapas	Relationship between EI and Gender difference	To assess the relationship between gender and emotional intelligence among the selected post graduate students and among the selected male and female post graduate students.	Data was analyzed using SPSS. (Mean Deviation).	It is observed that men and women have different profiles of strength and weakness in different dimensions of EI.
2.	2015	Mahanta, Monoshree	Exploring the relationship between E.I and work life balance in the service industry	To examine the relation between EI and work life balance and these vary with the levels of EI.	Chi square test and ANNOVA has been used to assess the effect of EI on work life balance dimensions.	T –test is conducted and it was found that Relationship between E.I and work life balance is positively correlated with each other.
3	2015	Labhane, C.P., P.A. Baviskar.	Self concept and Emotional intelligence: A comparative study of Arts and science college students.	To find out the difference in emotional intelligence of arts and science faculty students	Self concept test by Dr. Sherry was used in this study	It was found that there is significant difference between the arts and science faculty students.
4	2015	Yelkikalan, N., G. Hacioglu, B. Ezilmez and S.	Emotional intelligence characteristics of students	To find the emotional intelligence levels of university	The instruments used to analyze data are	This study shows that individual characteristics such as age, sex, can have an influence on emotional intelligence levels this

		Ozturk.	studying at various faculties and colleges of universities.	students in the context of demographic qualities of students.	Regression Analysis and ANOVA and questionnaire is used to collect data.	study also contributes in literature within the context.
5	2015	Yunus, F. M. Melissa, N. Norsidah	Comparative study of Part time and Full time students Emotional intelligence, Psychological Well being and life satisfactions in the era of new technology.	To examine the significant difference between a)academic achievement and mode of learning b)satisfaction with life and mode of learning	Structured questionnaire is used to generate data for study and Likert scale is also used in this study	The result revealed that part timers seem to be more emotionally intelligent than the full time students and there is significant difference between emotional intelligence and mode of learning.
6	2015	Unnikrishnan, B., K., Vaman, A. Kumar, S. Rai and H. Najiza	Association of emotional intelligence with academic performance among medical students in south India	To assess the association of emotional intelligence with academic performance among medical students.	A self administered semi structured questionnaire was used to collect data and chi square test is used to assess the data.	This study reveals that significant association was found between that of EI and academic performance.
7	2014	Sharma, Laxmi Narayan	E.I as correlate to work life balance a case study of Noida MP)	To find the role of emotional intelligence in fostering work life balance among working and non working professionals teacher, politicians, workers.	Survey method was used to gather data and SPSS was used to analyze data.	The imbalance is giving birth to many disorders which result into their in competency, and mobility of Work, normal people with low E.I finds insecure to be adoptable in global scenario. It can be boost up by providing

8	2013	Chew, B.H., A. Zain and F Hassan	Emotional intelligence and academic performance in first and final year medical students: a cross sectional study.	To examine the effect of Emotional Intelligence on academic performance in first and final year medical students in Malaysia	The MSCEIT and continuous assessment were used to measure academic performance of students	Medical students who were more emotionally intelligent performed better in both the continuous assessments and the final examination therefore it may be possible that emotional skill development may enhance academic performance
9	2013	Kaur, Jasneet	Emotional Competence as an Antecedent to job satisfaction.	To analyze the importance of emotional intelligence in relation to success of an enterprise.	Structured questionnaire was used to collect data.	The study shows employers of today have realized that there is need to develop new strategies to benefit not only the organization but also the culture to increase the commitment of their best talent in their organisation.,
10	2012	Peter, J.Jordan, N.M Ashkanasy, E.J. Charmine, Hartel Fisher and C.D Caroll	A case study for EI in organizational research.	To study the emotional intelligence effectiveness in organization.	MSCEIT scale and SPSS is used in this study	The study results in two points about the legitimacy of EI. It is considered as new area of research which is identified by scholars working in the field of emotion.
11	2012	Abraham, B., D.A. Kenny and S.D Pugh	A case study on EI and organizational citizenship behavior in service environment.	To identify the role of emotions in predicting the performance of workers in relation to OCB.	Survey was done to gather information.	The major contribution of this study is the use of Malaysian service worker sample study shows a positive relationship between EI and OCB employees with high EI are more efficient at Performing job at higher level.

12	2012	Craver C.B.	Emotional intelligence and negotiation performance	To measure critical Emotional intelligence factors a) affective communicatio n b)self monitoring c) General emotional intelligence.	The instruments used to measure these factors are Affective communication test, self monitoring scale.	In this study it was found that Emotional intelligence directly affects the ability of individuals to understand their own emotions and their capacity to communicate about these critical factors.
13	2011	Naseer, Z., S.H. Chishti , R. Fazalur and N.B Jumani	Impact of Emotional Intelligence on Team Performance in higher education institutes.	To investigate the relationship between emotional intelligence and team performance	Primary data was collected through questionnaire Emotional intelligence was assessed using Wong &Law Emotional intelligence scale and SPSS is used to analyze the data.	This study shows that Emotional intelligence plays an important role in improving team performance. Emotional reactions provide a useful insight of where interest may be focused.
14	2010	Campbell, J.P., R.J. Campbell, R. Abraham, D. Card, D. Goleman, R. Copper, and A Sawaf	A case study on the effect of labor Emotional Intelligence on their job satisfaction. Job performance and job commitment.	To know the relationship between employee's emotional intelligence and their job satisfaction	Random sampling was used to fill the questionnaire from respondents. And Modified Schutte emotional intelligence scale was used to measure Emotional Intelligence	The study shows that there is not a significant relationship between EI and commitment as a whole. Employees should attend the workshops to improve job performance.
15	2009	Ashkanasy, N.M., W.C. Borman, J.M. Cortina, B. Dick, and B. Greenwald.	A case study on training to improve emotional intelligence and performance.	To find the training interventions for employees that deals with emotions at workplace	Structured questionnaire was used to collect primary data.	The study shows that performance of employees can be improved through the procedure of training interventions training packages are provided which focus on development of EI.

16	2009	Birks, Y., J.M. Jean and J. Watt.	Emotional intelligence and perceived stress in healthcare students (a multi professional survey)	To know whether Emotional intelligence and stress differed among students in for health professions	The Schutte Emotional Intelligence and perceived stress scale instruments were used to admistered the results.	It was observed that dental students were more stress toward the end of first year than medical students
17	2009	Bahdor, G. Khosravi, Mahmoud Manafi, Roozbeh Hojabri, and Reza Gheshmi,	The Relationship between E.I and Effective Delegation.	To assess the relationship between manager's Emotional intelligence level and effective delegation in industry.	Two tests are used in the study are ECI and Bar-on Emotional intelligence test, and, MSCEIT test.	It was found that leaders and managers are facing some barriers in order to conduct perfect delegation as we call it empowered delegation but they bring harm and damage to employees and organization.
18	2008	Adelman, C.A, J. Astin, J.W. Bean, L. Elder, and V.Tinto	A case study on role of E.I in college student's success.	To determine the statistical correlation between academic performance and emotional intelligence among male and female college students	Independent T-test was used to compare means for the two group of students.	This study demonstrates that female students can improve their E.I once they received the treatment Moreover its correlation with the academic factors measured was not easily identified.
19	2008	Adler. A.L., Macdonald, T.J. Rogers, E.P. Thorne, R. Baron and B.D. Kirkcaldy	A case study of relationship between E.I and organizationa l role stress amongst private sector bank	To explore the organizational stress experienced by the employees in a private sector bank.	SPSS was used to analyze the data	It was found that there is a relationship between some organizational role stress factors and the demographic factors of age and experience

			employees.			
20	2007	Austin, E.J., D.H. Saklofske, R., Baron, D. Dawda, S.D. Hart and A.L. Day	Factors affecting emotional intelligence an empirical study for school and college students.	To study the Emotional intelligence and its application in various organizational settings to improve the performance.	ANOVA is used in this study to analyze the data.	This paper reviews the applicability of EI for the school children in Mumbai , Interpersonal ability of students found To be highly significant with the EQ. General mood and stress were found moderately significant with EQ.
21	2006	Chadha, N.K, S. Cohen, T. Kamarck, J.D. Salovey and Mayer, M.L. Tapia, and S. Dunn	EI and perceive stress, A case study of management students in business schools.	To investigate the relationship between Emotional Intelligence and perceived stress among management students.	Instruments used in this study are emotional intelligence test by Chadha and perceived stress scale by Cohen Kamarck and Mermelstein SPSS is also used to analyze data.	It is observed that those who are high on EI tend to become more committed towards their work. It is also reported that EI is correlated with academic performance.

22	2006	Ashkanasy, N.M., M.A. Brackett, R. Palomera, J. Mijsa, N. Cantor, D. Goleman, J.D. Warwick, and J. Young.	Emotional Intelligence: Implications for personal, social. Academic and workplace success.	The objective of this research is to review the research describing what the lives of emotionally intelligent people look like personally, socially, academically in the workplace.	Chi square test was used in this study.	This article concluded that the emotion knowledge and skills that comprise E.I can be taught and developed. It can be assumed that over the next few decades the field will advance as researchers continue to test E.I theory and create professional development programmes.
23	2006	Shanker, Meera and O.B. Sayeed	Assessing Emotionally Intelligent Managers Development of an Inventory and Relationship with Managers Professional Development.	To develop an indigenous measure of Emotional intelligence with a managerial sample.	EQ map test and MSCET , Bar on scale is used to assess the Emotional intelligence relationship between managers and professional development	This study shows that items loaded on a single factor or multiple factor did not provide clear direction. The findings also suggest that E.I managers are most valued Human resource for the organization.
24	2005	Goleman, D., J.D. Mayer, P. Salovia, D. Singh, P.T. Joseph, K. Cooper, R. Eaton and John Weekly.	E.I. A case study on Indian army in relevance to leadership potential.	To know the relationship between emotional intelligence and leadership potential .among army officers	Stratified random sampling is used and Emotional Intelligence scale developed by Prof. Chadha is used in this study.	This study shows positive relationship between EI and leadership potential effectiveness.
25	2005	Goleman, D., J. Laabs, C. Chermiss, J.E	A study on second year MBA	To determine the important determinants	This study used Parker's Emotional	This article shows that the mean score

		Grath, and O.L. Goham	students in a business school in relation to Reception of Emotional intelligence training by management studies.	of Emotional Intelligence and evaluate strength of each factor.	Quotient Inventory and Bar-on scale.	value of post training and pre training. The mean difference is significant as the difference support the fact that there is improvement in E.I of the students after the training .development programmes were effective in improving the E.I of the business students

Research Gap

It is identified from the above studies that research has been conducted extensively on impact of Emotional intelligence among medical students. However few researches have been conducted on comparative analysis among medical and non- medical students using the sample. It is still in its infancy, and further research is needed before we can fully understand the role that Emotional Intelligence might play in moderating stress. Therefore this research aims at filling this gap by understanding how Emotional intelligence affects the performance of Medical and Non- Medical students by taking different factors which are left for study.

Justification and Relevance

- Education is an important part of everyone today which significantly contributes to the organization as well as to the development of nation. This proposed study will help to find the impact of Emotional Intelligence among students. The purpose of this study is to determine whether higher academic performance is positively correlated to higher emotional intelligence among the medical and Non Medical students.
- As emotion is an important aspect of one's life and its disturbance creates fears, annoyance, anger, irritability and makes it hard to achieve the desired goal. Mostly the academic achievement is less than what they are expected to achieve. These negative feelings can be replaced with hope, courage, so that they can excel more in academic performance.
- There is a need to study these aspects of students which affects academic performance it is highly desirable to know their level of Emotional Intelligence, which plays a significant role in their academic performance.

Objectives

- To identify the various factors which affects Emotional Intelligence of students
- To study the correlation between academic performance and Emotional Intelligence.
- To find out the confidence level of Medical and Non medical students
- To suggest measures to improve the Emotional Intelligence level of students.

Hypothesis 1

Ho- There is no Correlation between Academic Performance and Emotional Intelligence,

H1- There is Correlation between Academic Performance and Emotional Intelligence.

Hypothesis 2

Ho – There is no Correlation between Stress and Academic Performance

H1-There is Correlation between Stress and Academic Performance

Hypothesis 3

Ho- There is no Correlation between Stress and Emotional Intelligence

H1- There is Correlation between Stress and Emotional Intelligence

Hypothesis 4

Ho- There is no significant relationship between Self motivation and confidence level of students

H1- There is significant relationship between Self motivation and confidence level of students

Work Plan and Methodology

Research Design and Instruments

Exploratory research

Data collection type and methodology

Primary Data will be collected from medical and non medical students through questionnaires. The secondary data will be collected through research publications, journals, newspapers, and internet.

Universe

Identifying the sampling unit for medical students	Medical students	➢ Maharaj Vinayak Global University ➢ SMS Medical College
Identifying sampling unit for Non Medical students (a)	Law students	➢ Manipal University ➢ University of Law
(b)	Management students B.A students	➢ IIS University

Sampling Design

Simple Random sampling by using Krejcie Morgan Table.

Target population	Medical and non medical students
Sampling unit	Jaipur city
Sampling method	Simple Random Sampling
Sample Size	Krejcie Morgan Formula(Finite Population)

Table 3.1

Table for Determining Sample Size of a Known Population

N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	265	3000	341
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	346
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	354
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	191	1200	291	6000	361
45	40	170	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	180	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	190	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
60	52	200	132	460	210	1600	310	10000	370
65	56	210	136	480	214	1700	313	15000	375
70	59	220	140	500	217	1800	317	20000	377
75	63	230	144	550	226	1900	320	30000	379
80	66	240	148	600	234	2000	322	40000	380
85	70	250	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	260	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
95	76	270	159	750	254	2600	335	1000000	384

Note: N is Population Size; S is Sample Size *Source: Krejcie & Morgan, 1970*

S.No.	Division of Universities	Name of the Course	Total number of students
1.	Maharaj Vinayak Global University	B.D.S Nursing BPT	500 350 60
2.	SMS	MBBS	500
2.	IIS University	Management B.A	220 100
4.	Manipal University	Law (5 year course)	150
5.	University Law College	B.A LLB	535

Krejcie Morgan Formula

If the target population is finite, the following (Krejcie & Morgan, 1970) can be used to determine the sample size

By analyzing the Krejcie & Morgan table determined sample size is 331.

On the other hand opted sample size is 500 as 331 is small number of sample for analyzing the affect of Emotional Intelligence among students.

Data Analysis Software and Tools

SPSS, (Suitable Test would be applied)

Variable Selection

Dependent Variable- Academic Performance

Independent Variable- Emotional Intelligence

Limitations

- The heterogeneous nature of the students towards Emotional Intelligence.
- Students who perceived themselves with low levels of Emotional Intelligence may have been disinclined to participate in the study due to their concern over what they score may reveal, while students who perceived themselves with high levels of emotional intelligence may have been inclined to participate in the study due to their confidence in obtaining high score.
- The conclusions made in the proposed study cannot be regarded as universally acceptable

Scheme of Chapterisation

Chapter	Topics	Page No.
	List of tables	
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	List of abbreviations	
1.	**Introduction- An overview**	
2.	**Review of Literature**	
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3.1	Research Gap	
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	Annexure: Questionnaire	

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